

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Asia—Fighting on the Danube! The Turks Victorious!—The Markets, &c.

New York, Jan. 31, P. M.—The steamer Asia arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

The speculative demand for flour had ceased, and Western canal is quoted at 43s, and Ohio at 45s. White wheat 12s 9d, white corn 51s, and yellow 50s.

Lard had advanced 1s. 6d. per cwt., with sales at 56s.

Sugar had improved 6d. per cwt. Rice was in active demand at former rates.

Provisions were stiffer, and the demand good, though quotations were unaltered.

The transactions in American securities were small. Consols were unchanged.

Denniston & Co. report the market for breadstuffs as active, and as having continued to advance rapidly until Tuesday evening, the 10th, but since there has been less doing, and prices have fallen off, leaving an advance on the week, however, equal to 1s. 1s. 2d on wheat, 1s. 1s. 6d on flour, and 2s on corn.

Gardner & Co. report beef in more active demand, and prices stiffer, though unaltered. Owing to the navy contracts, the inquiry for pork has increased, and American has slightly advanced.

Moderate business doing in bacon.

At London, Baring & Brothers report the market for breadstuffs as excited. American red wheat 80s 84s, white 81s 92s per quarter. Flour 43a 46s.

Manufactured iron was in good demand and prices firm.

The allied fleets, up to the 3d inst., had been unable to enter the Black Sea, owing to storms; but on that day entered, with the exception of six ships left at Beycos Bay, to guard the Bosphorus. The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanied the allies. The second division remains anchored in the Bosphorus.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol. The Turks have gained a brilliant success on the Danube. They stormed and captured a Russian entrenched camp at Citale, near Kalafat, and put 2,500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Citale, and after a sharp encounter compelled them to retreat. The Russians are thus driven back from positions by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in the battle was 15,000 men and 15 guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly outmaneuvered the Russian commander. Other advantages on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan, on the 1st inst., to the ambassadors of the four powers. The details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karakal, with several skirmishes of lesser moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the bad generalship of Abdi Pasha, is confirmed, but Gen. Guyon has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks had revived.

Schamyl has sent a messenger to the Porte, announcing that he was now prepared to act energetically against the Russians. Turkish hopes in Asia consequently brighten; meanwhile negotiations go on. The Sultan's trade is published, approving the decision of the Grand Council to open negotiations on the footing proposed by the four powers—Turkey to send a representative to a conference in a neutral city.

It is confirmed that Persia has resumed negotiations with Great Britain, and will not, at present, attack the Turks. The ostensible cause of the difficulty with Great Britain was the claims of Abbal Karin, a British subject against the Persian government.

The American ships Edward Fletcher and Connor were fallen in with at sea, wrecked. The crews and passengers were saved and landed in Holland.

Rev. James C. Richmond complains that he is detained a prisoner by the Austrian police, at Hechena, in Hungary, and calls on the United States for redress.

The latest China news state that Amoy had been re-captured by the Imperialists, who massacred 1,000 of the inhabitants.

There was rumors at Vienna, on Thursday, of fresh success by the Turkish army in Wallachia. It was also rumored that the Emperor of Austria would leave for Warsaw that evening, to have a conference with the Emperor of Russia on the Eastern question.

From Persia, we learn that the Afghan Envoy left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian Plenipotentiary, with the threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia, the Afghans would invade the Persian territory.

The rumors of the Russian defeat at Kalafat are fully confirmed.

The new tariff of Buenos Ayres was to go into operation on the first of January.

Disturbances had occurred in Uruguay. A party of Blancas had taken up arms against the government in the interior. On the 25th of November they seized upon Cologne and forced the authorities to flee to Buenos Ayres in a whale boat.

All Europe is anxiously awaiting the final reply of the Czar to the last proposition, which is hourly expected; and upon it depends the question of war or peace between Russia and France and England.

The Pacific arrived out on the 18th.

The details of the battle of Citale, on the Danube, show a most brilliant victory for the Turks. The fighting lasted five days. The Russians were completely discomfited, losing 4,000 in killed, and two generals wounded. On the last day the Turks attacked the Russian reserve, driving it back upon Krasova, with the loss of several cannon. The slaughter was immense on both sides. The Turks afterwards destroyed the Russian fortifications, and then retired to Kalafat.

The Russians are erecting fortifications at Sebastopol and Crimea, and have extinguished all light-houses.

The Port made some essential modifications of the note of the four powers, which the latter pronounced satisfactory, and it was immediately sent to St. Petersburg. The reply of the Czar was not known when the Arabia sailed; but was generally supposed, from certain indications, that he would immediately withdraw his ambassadors from France and England, and declare war.

The greatest activity prevails in the French navy yards. Every ship has been ordered to sea. The operatives are kept at work on Sundays. A new levy of seamen had been made.

England is strengthening her coast defenses.

Great scarcity of food prevails throughout the Roman States.

The ship Antarctic brought the rescued from the wreck of the San Francisco. Capt. Watkins, purser Schell, C. F. Barton, 30 officers, W. Duckett, carpenter, Lieut Chandler, W. G. Franklin, and 147 troops, 19 women and children. The rest of the survivors were taken off from the wreck by the Three Bells and Kilby.

The news may be briefly summed up.

No official reply from the Czar. No abatement of actual hostilities, and preparations for attack, but no further battles reported either on the Danube or in Asia.

Allied fleets were last seen steering for Batoum, with fair winds. The Russian fleet is also at sea.

VERY LATEST.—On the morning of the Pacific's sailing, it was said on the authority of the Times, that the Czar has not proceeded to extreme measures on learning the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. He replies by a question: "Are the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or to take an active part with Turkey?" The answer to the above is of little importance, as his final reply to the note of Vienna, must ere this be on the way.

The above had, however, a favorable influence on the Bourse.

It is telegraphed from Vienna that it has transpired that the Czar's final reply will be a contemptuous refusal of the Vienna note, also referring Turkey to Gortschakoff for further particulars, and asserting positively that he will not give up one jot of Menchikoff's first demands.

Considerable movements along the Danube but no further battles.

English people seeing the imminence of war, appear to have made up their minds to the necessity, and quietly accept it.

Mr. Mason, minister to France, has presented his credentials.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1854.—The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue on the question whether the Pacific railroad shall be made in slaveholding or non-slaveholding territory. The Central Pacific railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's bill, than Nebraska. I am now convinced that a serious and combined effort is to be made to carry Col. Benton's project for his Central Railroad route, and to exclude slavery from the territory in which that route will lie!

The Benton railroad project and the organization of the Kansas or Nebraska Territory, under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and in Congress.

The same two interests above named will also be combined to kill the Gadsden treaty, for the reason that it affords an attractive railroad route at the South, and will add two slaveholding States to the Union.

Congress begins to see, what everybody else sees, that, wherever the Pacific railroad goes, there will go the political power and the commercial interests of this continent.

Mr. Douglas's bill will pass the Senate very soon, by a considerable majority. It is not the policy of that body to detain it long, nor to make it the subject of a general discussion.

The Fix of the President.

It will be remembered that the New York Herald some time ago, charged that John Cochrane, had in his possession a letter written by the President of the United States in 1848, expressing sympathy with the Barnburner movements of that time; and that Judge Waterbury and John Van Buren were cognizant of the contents. Waterbury and Cochrane in separate replies, admit the reception of such a letter, but believe that it discounted the freesoil movement. Cochrane says the letter cannot be found. Now a Mr. Galbraith turns up and writes a long letter. He says a short time ago, he called on Mr. Cochrane, and in answer to a request for the letter, Mr. Cochrane replied: "I am sure I have it, and will find it for you; I saw it not a great while since; I opened a roll of papers, and in that roll of papers there I found this identical letter, written by Franklin Pierce to the ratification meeting in 1848."

"I then asked him, says Mr. Galbraith, as to its contents, and he said he did not recollect very distinctly, but so far as he recollected, it was a general approval of the course that had been pursued, and the nominations made at the Utica or Buffalo Convention in 1848."

"I then asked him why it had not been read and published at the time or immediately after the meeting; he said he did not know, but he supposed that it was because the officers of the meeting, and he particularly mentioned Judge Waterbury, considering Franklin Pierce a man of so little note or influence at the time, that to read or publish a letter of his would do no good to them whatever, and hence the reason of its being thrown aside along with a number of others, as entirely worthless, until he became President of the United States."

Now we know nothing of this Mr. Galbraith. He is doubtless as much entitled to credit as such a Dugald Dalgetty as Mr. Cochrane.

The only interest the public can have in the matter, is to discover whether John Cochrane and John Van Buren have in their breeches pockets, any written obligations that compel President Pierce to disappoint the expectations of his peculiar friends, and play into the hands of a set of the most profligate betrayers of principles and professions the country has ever embraced.—[Toledo Blade.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Times's correspondent writes that the Emperor of Russia's reply, though not couched in very strong language, is of such a character as leaves little change in the Emperor's mind. It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Petersburg is indescribable, and that the French government anticipate that an explosion of such a kind will take place as to force the Emperor to make a formal declaration of war before his plans are arranged.

It is reported that 10,000 or 15,000 Russians have crossed the Danube.

There is a rumor that a dispatch had been received from St. Petersburg announcing the resignation of Nesselrode and its acceptance by the Emperor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—The first regiment of Christian Cossacks leaves to-day for the head-quarters of Omar Pasha.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 20.—It is said that an answer from Russia on the declaration of neutrality has arrived. The Czar refuses and demands that Denmark shall side with one of the parties.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—It is rumored that Russia has protested against the cession to Prussia by Oldenburg, of a military post on the banks of the Ide.

An Enemy's Advice.

The Commercial, true to its Whig instincts, was out in an elaborate leader, yesterday, opposing the proposed plan to amend the Constitution in respect to taxation, which has become BURDENSOME and ONEROUS in the EXTREME, and which, as construed by the courts, IS THE MOST UNJUST LAW EVER PLACED UPON THE STATUTE BOOK IN ANY COUNTRY. The Commercial has been making war upon the law all winter, and now opposes the only way in which it can be repealed. The design of the Commercial is easily seen through. It wants the law to stand so that it may be a political hobby to resuscitate Whiggery, and give it the control of the State. It cares nothing for the people's interests in comparison with those of the Whig party. Democratic friends in the Legislature, will you aid and comfort the Whigs by taking no steps to rid us of the taxation evil?—[Cincinnati Enquirer, Sunday.

So—the only way to escape the pains and penalties of "Whiggery" is to be very particularly clamorous for an instantaneous change in our "New Constitution" yet "in the hands of its friends." It is further necessary to one who would preserve his democracy undefiled, that he be clamorously denunciatory of the very democratic legislation of the last two years, whereby banks were "taxed as other people," and of the decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that other people must be "taxed as the banks!" It must now be conceded, and affirmed valiantly, as the very cardinal quintessence of home-made democracy, that the tax law (the boasted "crow bar"), IS THE MOST UNJUST LAW ever placed upon the statute book IN ANY COUNTRY; and those who do not respond a vociferous Amen are Whigs! Such is the Sunday teaching of the Cincinnati Enquirer.—[O. S. Journal.

We are gratified to learn that the Whigs of the Maryland Legislature have unanimously agreed to re-elect the Hon. James A. Pearce to the United States Senate. Mr. Pearce is one of the very best men in the country.

FLOUR.—The best quality is now selling in Washington at eleven dollars a barrel, by retail; in New York at eleven dollars and fifty cents.

CONVALESCENT.—Yankee Sullivan, who was so ill that he could not attend the court at Berkshire, to take his trial, advertises a great sparring exhibition in New York.

A provincial paper concludes a long obituary with the following notification:—"Several deaths are unavoidably deferred."

The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill emancipating John Bell, the body servant of the late Wm. R. King, and authorizing him to remain in the State.